



_What has America turned to.

Totals:

United Full Pixie military

!; This was done through RP effort and time, also this is the military of 3 countries. If split into 3 it'd be much smaller, for example each country having around 30 warships;

Army

- Conscription: 5%
- Available Man Power: 3M
- Active Service: 750K

- Reserves: 1.75M

- Armor:

- 500 Heavy tank

=T-77M x 100

=HELLCAT 2A5 x 100

=HELLCAT 2A1 x 300

=M5 x 300

- 620 Normal tank

=T-77T x 200

=T-77B x 200

=S44 x 200

=FA.90 x 200

=NO-55 x 300

=UC-22 x 200

=KL-57 x 200

- 740 Missile Projectors

=OK-5 x 450

=NLA4 x 300

- Artillery:

- 700 self towed

=Kotchanka x 200

=RO-3 x 100

=MO-11 x 100

=Bison 1 x 100

=NRO-2 x 100

=KL-57 x 100

- 720 man moved

=KL-44 x 720

Airforce

- Fixed Wing Aircraft:

- 150 Fighter aircraft

=Su-34 x 25

=SR-12 x 25

=B-57 x 25

=SL-57 x 25

=Chaj Al-77 x 10

=SM-27 x 20

=KL-44 x 20

- 70 Air Superiority Fighter

=J-36B x 25

=KM-5 x 25
=BL-77 x 20
- 90 Multirole Fighter
=K-L55 x 20
=KF-201A x 50
=F-7C x 20
- 50 Stealth Fighter
=F/A-25 x 50
- 50 Interceptor Fighter
=NK-9A x 25
=F/A-25 x 25
- 150 Bomber Aircraft
=M-7M x 150
- 70 Close Air Support
=P-L3 x 70
- 2 Stealth Bomber
=PP-7 x 2
- 148 Drones
=DRO-7 x 50
=EG-53 x 30
=MQ-57 x 68
- 14 Reconnaissance
=RC-5 x 14
- 300 Trainer Aircraft (unarmed)
[Scroll to the bottom for specifications]

The Defensive of Florida

I. Introduction:

- Army
 - Conscription: 5%
 - Available Man Power: 3M
 - Active Service: 750K
 - Reserves: 1M
- Armor:
 - 500 Heavy Tanks
 - T-77M x 100
 - HELLCAT 2A5 x 100
 - HELLCAT 2A1 x 200
 - M5 x 100
 - 500 Normal Tanks

- T-77T x 66
- T-77B x 66
- S44 x 66
- FA.90 x 66
- NO-55 x 100
- UC-22 x 66
- KL-57 x 66
- 246 Missile Projectors
 - OK-5 x 150
 - NLA4 x 96
- Artillery:
 - 900 Self-Towed
 - Kotchanka x 233
 - RO-3 x 133
 - MO-11 x 133
 - Bison 1 x 133
 - NRO-2 x 133
 - KL-57 x 133
 - 840 Man-Moved
 - KL-44 x 840
- Airforce:
 - Fixed Wing Aircraft:
 - 110 Fighter Aircraft
 - Su-34 x 16
 - SR-12 x 16
 - B-57 x 16
 - SL-57 x 16
 - Chaj Al-77 x 16
 - SM-27 x 16
 - KL-44 x 10
 - 23 Air Superiority Fighter
 - J-36B x 8
 - KM-5 x 8
 - BL-77 x 7
 - 49 Multirole Fighter
 - K-L55 x 6
 - KF-201A x 16
 - F-7C x 27
 - Helicopters:
 - 87 Attack Helicopters
 - F-37 x 20
 - 87B x 13

- KUSH-9 x 13
- RLC-80 x 13
- Hellas x 13
- RLC x 13
- RLC-99 x 13
- GHK-38 x 13
- 87 Transport Helicopters
- RC-5 x 43
- VF-8 x 44
- Navy:
 - Surface Fleet:
 - 5 Light Cruisers
 - KN-K8 x 2
 - GG-5 x 3
 - 1 Battleship
 - RVC x 1
 - 3 Protector Ships
 - PX-87 x 3
 - 3 Heavy Cruisers
 - HV5 x 2
 - HC-66 x 1
 - 4 Amphibious Landing
 - PT-6 x 4
 - 7 Auxiliary Ships
 - NR-77 x 7
 - 5 Frigates
 - SP-97 x 2
 - F-58 x 2
 - AA-H x 1
 - 6 Corvettes
 - STCS x 1
 - KVS-5 x 2
 - ASW x 1
 - H.H x 1
 - CMD-2 x 1
 - 3 Multirole Ships
 - MUL-5 x 3
 - 13 Armed Patrolling Ships
 - Ranges x 3
 - KP-60 x 2
 - PLO-5 x 2
 - HE-44 x 2
 - PA-5 x 2

- PPP-6 x 2
 - 5 Destroyer Ships
 - DS-4 x 2
 - H.HU x 1
 - CMD-B x 1
 - Batch 3 x 1
 - 12 Mine Warfare
 - All patrol ships
 - 3 USV Ships
 - Peshkaqeni x 3
 - Submarine Fleet:
 - 3 Attack Submarines
 - SB-66 x 2
 - Scarb x 1
-

The Strategy of Florida:

DL 1 - Defense Plan:

In DL 1, our most crucial defensive plan revolves around the stronghold created by the fortified fortress that effectively shields south Florida. This fortress not only serves as a physical barrier but also functions as a heavily armed bastion capable of withstanding enemy attacks while supporting a defensive posture.

Fort Divide - First Line of Defense:

Our top priority is the defense and maintenance of Fort Divide. This strategically positioned structure is designed to stop enemy advancements directly on land. Fort Divide's armament, including heavy artillery and anti-aircraft systems, ensures that it can help repel assaults hopefully effectively.

Within Fort Divide, our forces are deployed in fortified positions. Soldiers are equipped to withstand prolonged engagements, making any attempt to breach the fortress a costly effort for the attacking forces.

The fortress's heavy artillery capabilities are essential for providing support through bombardment. This support not only acts as a deterrent but also neutralizes hostile threats before they reach our lines.

Bunker Network - Second Line of Defense:

Distribution of Forces: In the second part of our plan, we wisely distribute the remainder of our forces behind the fortified fortress. These forces are strategically positioned within a network of bunkers, which offer secure shelter and vantage points for our soldiers.

Our troops are stationed within, remaining in readiness to respond swiftly to any contingency. These bunkers provide protection against enemy fire, ensuring the safety of our forces and allow for shooting room through a line of room which can be opened manually and covered to wish for small bunkers while tower based bunkers are used to employ artilleries in shelter and provide for higher ground fire.

Our tank units, placed within the bunker network, are poised for direct engagement should the need arise. These combined tank units can help counter enemy breakthroughs, maintaining the integrity of our defensive line by supporting in direct attack of the foreign attackers.

Positioned behind the bunkers, our backzone artillery units provide heavy support. These artillery units are planed to support with firepower, further deterring enemy advancements and bolstering our defensive capabilities.

II. Order of Battle & Strategy:

For the defense of South Florida, we will focus on three concentric defensive lines (DLs):

A. DL-1 (Inner Circle):

Manpower: Our core defensive strength will consist of 500,000 active service personnel and 300,000 reserves, making up approximately 27% of the total force. This strategic concentration will bolster critical positions and significantly enhance our holding capacity.

Armored Divisions: We will deploy the lion's share, 70%, of our heavy tanks. This will involve the strategic positioning of heavy T-77Ms and M5s, complemented by a substantial number of normal tanks and missile projectors, such as the OK-5.

Artillery Units: Our strategy entails the deployment of 85% of infantry-maneuvered artillery and 50% of auto-maneuver artillery. This will provide us with formidable firepower to support our defensive efforts.

Airforce: Approximately 56 helicopters will constitute our air assets which are vital for close air support (custom ones not irl wise).

B. DL-2 (Middle Circle):

Manpower: Allocation will comprise 750,000 active service personnel and 300,000 reserves, representing approximately 42% of the total force. These forces will serve as a crucial backup in our second defensive line.

Armored Divisions: In DL-2, we will distribute the remaining normal tanks and allocate 50% of the heavy tanks, particularly focusing on the HELLCAT series.

Artillery Units: Distribution will involve 25% of both infantry-maneuvered and auto-maneuver artillery units to provide support for the second defensive line.

Airforce: The last of helicopters to be split will be shared evenly between these two lines of support in order to provide firepower and transport capabilities.

C. DL-3 (Outer Circle):

Manpower: The outermost defensive line will be manned by the remaining forces, ensuring that our entire strategic area is adequately covered and protected.

Armored Divisions: We will distribute the remaining tanks and missile projectors across this outer defensive line to provide a final layer of protection.

Artillery Units: All remaining artillery units will be deployed in DL-3 to enhance our firepower and deter potential threats.

Airforce: The remaining helicopters will be deployed to support defensive efforts within the last line of defense if needed to get to that point.

Divisions: DL-1

Most Importantly: The fortress houses 250.000 units

Note: The numbers currently prescribed are due to a state of war, not a constant state of this many troops.

Note 2: Not gonna annoy you so these division templates will be used on all fronts in the document :).

Division 1: Infantry Brigade 10000 Soldiers 35 KL-57 Tanks 20 Kotchanka Artilleries 43 M81 Armored Cars 22 KUH5 Transport Trucks, **Armored Brigade** 6500 Soldiers 75 M5 Tanks 25 RO3 Artilleries 30 M81 Armored Vehicles 40 KUH5 Transport Trucks, **Reckon Brigade** 3500 Soldiers 4 BSCh-8 Armored Vehicles 3 Transport Trucks-2 Survl Drone, **Logistics Brigade** 5000 Soldiers 16 AV-15E Armored Vehicles 10 KUH5 Transport Trucks.

Division 2: Infantry Brigade 10000 Soldiers 35 KL-57 Tanks 20 Kotchanka Artilleries 43 M81 Armored Cars 22 KUH5 Transport Trucks, **Armored Brigade** 6500 Soldiers 75 M5 Tanks 25 RO3 Artilleries 30 M81 Armored Vehicles 40 KUH5 Transport Trucks, **Reckon Brigade** 3500 Soldiers 4 BSCh-8 Armored Vehicles 3 Transport Trucks-2 Survl Drone, **Logistics Brigade** 5000 Soldiers 16 AV-15E Armored Vehicles 10 KUH5 Transport Trucks.

Division 3: Signal Brigade 550 Units 5 AV-15E Armored Vehicles 5 KUH5 Transport Trucks COMMS-SIGNAL-JAMMING, **Logistics Brigade** 3000 Soldiers 16 AV-15E Armored Vehicles 10 KUH5 Transport Trucks, **Medical Brigade** 500 Units 2 BSCh-8 Armored Vehicles 40 Field Hospital Vehicles, **Engineering Brigade** 650 Units 5 AV-15E Armored Vehicles 5 KUH5 Transport Trucks Engineering equipment .

Division 4: Signal Brigade 550 Units 5 AV-15E Armored Vehicles 5 KUH5 Transport Trucks COMMS-SIGNAL-JAMMING, **Logistics Brigade** 3000 Soldiers 16 AV-15E Armored Vehicles 10 KUH5 Transport Trucks, **Medical Brigade** 500 Units 2 BSCh-8 Armored Vehicles 40 Field Hospital Vehicles, **Engineering Brigade** 650 Units 5 AV-15E Armored Vehicles 5 KUH5 Transport Trucks Engineering equipment.

Division 5: **Artillery Brigade** 2004 Soldiers 15 T-77T Tanks 76 RO3 Artilleries 22 M81 Armored Vehicles 12 KUH5 Transport Trucks, **Multi-Purpose Brigade** 2000 Soldiers 50 HELLCAT 2A1 Tanks 30 NRO-2 Artilleries 30 pansarbandvagn Armored V. 5 OK-5 Missile Projectors, **Heavy-Fire Brigade** 1500 Soldiers 50 NO-55 Tanks 80 KL-44 Artilleries 20 pansarbandvagn Armored V. 5 OK-5 Missile Projectors, **Anti-Air Brigade** 2000 Solders 50 Anti Air Version-RO3 15 IKM-200 Armored Vehicles 20 KUH5 Transport Trucks 8 SAM-2022, **Logistics Brigade** 3000 Soldiers 16 AV-15E Armored Vehicles 10 KUH5 Transport Trucks.

Division 6: **Artillery Brigade** 2004 Soldiers 15 T-77T Tanks 76 RO3 Artilleries 22 M81 Armored Vehicles 12 KUH5 Transport Trucks, **Multi-Purpose Brigade** 2000 Soldiers 50 HELLCAT 2A1 Tanks 30 NRO-2 Artilleries 30 pansarbandvagn Armored V. 5 OK-5 Missile Projectors, **Heavy-Fire Brigade** 1500 Soldiers 50 NO-55 Tanks 80 KL-44 Artilleries 20 pansarbandvagn Armored V. 5 OK-5 Missile Projectors, **Anti-Air Brigade** 2000 Solders 50 Anti Air Version-RO3 15 IKM-200 Armored Vehicles 20 KUH5 Transport Trucks 8 SAM-2022, **Logistics Brigade** 3000 Soldiers 16 AV-15E Armored Vehicles 10 KUH5 Transport Trucks.

Division 7: **Multi-Purpose Brigade** 5000 Soldiers 50 HELLCAT 2A1 Tanks 30 NRO-2 Artilleries 30 pansarbandvagn Armored V. 5 OK-5 Missile Projectors, **Multi-Purpose Brigade** 5000 Soldiers 50 HELLCAT 2A1 Tanks 30 NRO-2 Artilleries 30 pansarbandvagn Armored V. 5 OK-5 Missile Projectors, **Multi-Purpose Brigade** 5000 Soldiers 50 HELLCAT 2A1 Tanks 30 NRO-2 Artilleries 30 pansarbandvagn Armored V. 5 OK-5 Missile Projectors, **Multi-Purpose Brigade** 5000 Soldiers 50 HELLCAT 2A1 Tanks 30 NRO-2 Artilleries 30 pansarbandvagn Armored V. 5 OK-5 Missile Projectors, **Multi-Purpose Brigade** 5000 Soldiers 50 HELLCAT 2A1 Tanks 30 NRO-2 Artilleries 30 pansarbandvagn Armored V. 5 OK-5 Missile Projectors, **Logistics Brigade** 3000 Soldiers 16 AV-15E Armored Vehicles 10 KUH5 Transport Trucks.

Division 8: **Multi-Purpose Brigade** 5000 Soldiers 50 HELLCAT 2A1 Tanks 30 NRO-2 Artilleries 30 pansarbandvagn Armored V. 5 OK-5 Missile Projectors, **Multi-Purpose Brigade** 5000 Soldiers 50 HELLCAT 2A1 Tanks 30 NRO-2 Artilleries 30 pansarbandvagn Armored V. 5 OK-5 Missile Projectors, **Multi-Purpose Brigade** 5000 Soldiers 50 HELLCAT 2A1 Tanks 30 NRO-2 Artilleries 30 pansarbandvagn Armored V. 5 OK-5 Missile Projectors, **Multi-Purpose Brigade** 5000 Soldiers 50 HELLCAT 2A1 Tanks 30 NRO-2 Artilleries 30 pansarbandvagn Armored V. 5 OK-5 Missile Projectors, **Multi-Purpose Brigade** 5000 Soldiers 50 HELLCAT 2A1 Tanks 30 NRO-2 Artilleries 30 pansarbandvagn Armored V. 5 OK-5 Missile Projectors, **Logistics Brigade** 3000 Soldiers 16 AV-15E Armored Vehicles 10 KUH5 Transport Trucks.

Division O (x 2): **Multi-Purpose Brigade** 5000 Soldiers 50 HELLCAT 2A1 Tanks 30 NRO-2 Artilleries 30 pansarbandvagn Armored V. 5 OK-5 Missile Projectors, **Multi-Purpose Brigade** 5000 Soldiers 50 HELLCAT 2A1 Tanks 30 NRO-2 Artilleries 30 pansarbandvagn Armored V. 5 OK-5 Missile Projectors, **Multi-Purpose Brigade** 5000 Soldiers 50 HELLCAT 2A1 Tanks 30 NRO-2 Artilleries 30 pansarbandvagn Armored V. 5 OK-5 Missile Projectors, **Multi-Purpose Brigade** 5000 Soldiers 50 HELLCAT 2A1 Tanks 30 NRO-2 Artilleries 30 pansarbandvagn Armored V. 5 OK-5 Missile Projectors, **Multi-Purpose Brigade** 5000 Soldiers 50 HELLCAT 2A1 Tanks 30 NRO-2 Artilleries 30 pansarbandvagn Armored V. 5 OK-5 Missile Projectors, **Multi-Purpose Brigade** 5000 Soldiers 50 HELLCAT 2A1 Tanks 30 NRO-2 Artilleries 30 pansarbandvagn Armored V. 5 OK-5 Missile Projectors, **Logistics Brigade** 3000 Soldiers 16 AV-15E Armored Vehicles 10 KUH5 Transport Trucks.

Tanks 30 NRO-2 Artilleries 30 pansarbandvagn Armored V. 5 OK-5 Missile Projectors,
Logistics Brigade 3000 Soldiers 16 AV-15E Armored Vehicles 10 KVVH5 Transport Trucks.

Front Breakdown:

If the fort does break down we must establish a new parameter where the land forces hold positions on mainly rural sides of the country, bunkers split between two models, low ground and high ground after the units on the fort make a tactical retreat to fall back to the bunker positions.

Low ground: low ground bunkers are planned to be used for direct confrontations with enemy units, holding a slide-able titanium bar to cover the shooting space, exits are made of the same material as the bunkers material, reinforced steel, cement and stone coating with a metal structure. [IRL they were tested by multiple artillery shell shots and didn't break, estimated to breakdown by fort busters, never tried whatsoever.]

High ground: Providing a two floor based bunker this model offers a higher scout capability, made of the same material, has a bigger shooting window significantly.

Defense: The high ground bunkers are placed behind the first front of the low ground bunkers to provide cover, the Enemies will most likely lack cover from the heavy fire and attempt to breach through the highway leading outside of south Florida as it's uncovered by the structures and off road they would face multiple tank blocking structures, as this would be the case we plan to employ tanks to sandwich these passing vehicles when they get midway through the road as tanks of battalions are planned to be placed in between the bunker positions to support the heavy fire.

Additionally, artillery fire wouldn't necessarily harm our units directly due to miscalculation due to the fact that enemy units only have one place to cross through being the highway in between. In the worst case, two O divisions have been placed in the background, if the worst happens they will provide heavy fire to allow our divisions to retreat.

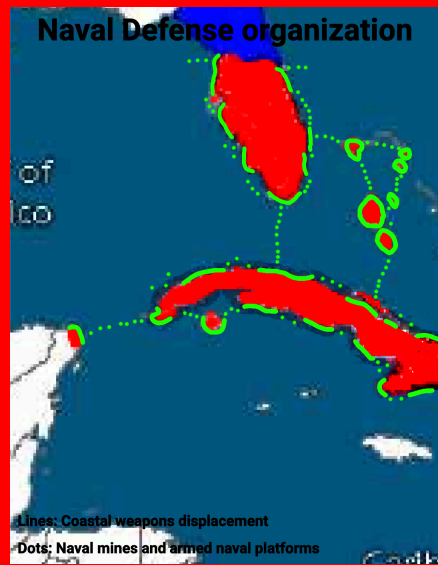
Must include: Armed naval platforms.

These units consist of -

- 10 Naval artilleries
- 2 Missile projectors
- 1 Sam system
- 1 radar system
- 1 ASM system

They could be directed to provide support to our front if necessary, only if they're not busy. While support divisions like 3 and 4 are capable of aiding with jamming enemy frequencies of contact, radars, disarming domes and jamming enemy aircraft if near while they could aid with channel hopping to reduce the jamming effect on our side.

Had to link the divisions Map as it would get cut by Google in half. <Click



^[Scroll to bottom for details]^

The worst: If we end up facing one of the worst scenarios of being completely overrun units near rural sides are advised to retreat towards the O units, while those near the urban regions are advised to make a withdraw there, mechanized units are expected to advance towards the end of the cities at full speed, on foot troops which should have a unit which knows the bunker ways will use the tunnels to proceed, as they require entrance keys every Battalion will have 15 keys assigned to different units that can open them and lock them, then all units will meet and begin an urban warfare operation employing the civil bunkers connected underground to do unexpected hoppings.

Sky Battleplan Orientations:

This is our airforce battle plan designed to ensure the protection of South Florida's airspace. This strategy combines aerial supremacy, SAM systems, and ground-based anti-aircraft artillery to maintain control over the skies.

1. Aerial Dominance:

Objective: Establish and maintain complete control of South Florida's airspace, ensuring that no hostile aircraft can operate effectively within our region.

Air Superiority Fighters:

We will deploy our air superiority fighters, which include the J-36Bs, KM-5s, and BL-77s, throughout South Florida's airspace. These fighters will be stationed at the northern front in order to preserve the first front while any roundabout efforts enemy aircraft can be possibly halted with ground based equipment if needed to send further support.

Continuous air patrols will be conducted to deter any potential intruders. These patrols will create a visible presence in our skies, signaling threats to back lines so we can possibly react to it within time.

Air superiority fighters will be on high alert, ready to scramble at a moment's notice. They are equipped with advanced radar and communication systems to swiftly intercept and engage any hostile aircraft attempting to breach our airspace.

Interceptor Fighters:

NK-9As and F/A-25s, known for their rapid response capabilities, will be positioned at airfields and locations within the northern front based on each "DL" supposedly where they can respond quickly to emerging threats.

These interceptor fighters will be on constant standby. They can scramble within minutes to intercept and engage threats before they can approach inner South Florida's borders.

An integrated radar network will provide real-time tracking and targeting data to our interceptor fighters. This network ensures precise engagement and minimizes response time.

Coordination and Communication:

To coordinate these aerial dominance efforts, we will use the AirGuard Command Center. This command center will oversee all air force operations and ensure seamless communication and coordination between air superiority and interceptor fighters.

Secure intranet based communication channels will be used, allowing our fighters to maintain constant contact with ground control, radar operators, and each other. These channels are encrypted to prevent enemy interference.

Information Sharing and Counter-Jamming Strategy:

In response to the potential threat of enemy jamming of communications, our airforce battle plan includes countermeasures to ensure uninterrupted information sharing and coordination.

Counter-Jamming Measures:

Our communication systems will employ frequency-hopping technology. This technique involves rapidly changing frequencies within a predetermined band, making it difficult for adversaries to jam our signals effectively.

Spread spectrum communication will be used, which spreads the signal over a wide bandwidth. This not only makes jamming more challenging but also enhances signal integrity and reliability.

Alternative Communication Channels:

In the event of jamming, our units will resort to hand-to-hand communication methods. This includes the use of signaling equipment, such as aircraft, to transmit critical information between units.

We will deploy signal boosting equipment to extend the range of our communication. These devices can enhance the strength of our signals, allowing units to reach each other even when jamming is attempted.

Directional antennas can focus communication signals in specific directions, reducing the susceptibility to jamming from other angles. This technology will be used to maintain communication within our network.

Mapped Threats and Situational Awareness:

We will maintain redundant copies of threat maps and situational awareness data. These copies will be updated regularly and stored in secure, tamper-proof systems to ensure accessibility even in the face of jamming.

To mitigate the risk of losing access to digital maps, our units will also carry physical maps and navigational tools. These traditional resources provide essential backup for navigation and threat assessment.

Critical threat intelligence and situational awareness data will be stored in secure, offline storage systems. These can be accessed in a secure and controlled environment to prevent tampering or data compromise.

Surveillance and Reconnaissance Enhancement

Reconnaissance Aircraft:

RC-5 reconnaissance aircraft will conduct continuous and systematic patrols over South Florida's airspace. These patrols will be scheduled at different intervals throughout the day and night to provide real-time intelligence on enemy activities.

In addition to low-altitude reconnaissance, RC-5s will be capable of high-altitude surveillance to monitor a broader range of airspace. This ensures that we have eyes on all potential threats.

Drone Fleet Integration:

Our drone fleet, comprising DRO-7s, EG-53s, and MQ-57s, will be integrated into our surveillance network. These drones will cover larger areas of South Florida, providing a bird's-eye view of potential threats and activities.

Drones will operate in shifts, ensuring that surveillance is maintained around the clock. They can remain airborne for extended periods, allowing for persistent monitoring and rapid response to emerging threats.

Drone data, including imagery and sensor information, will be relayed in real-time to our central command at the "AirGuard Command Center." This data will provide critical insights into enemy movements and intentions.

Our drone fleet is versatile, capable of both wide-area surveillance and targeted reconnaissance. This flexibility ensures that we can adapt our surveillance efforts based on the evolving threat landscape.

Data Fusion and Analysis:

Data collected from RC-5s and our drone fleet will be integrated into a centralized data hub. This hub will employ data fusion and analysis techniques to provide real-time intelligence assessments to our airforce.

By analyzing surveillance data, we can identify potential threats, their numbers, types, and intentions. This information is crucial for making informed decisions and coordinating our response.

Enhancing Surface-to-Air Missile Systems (SAM) and Ground-Based Anti-Aircraft Artillery:

To further strengthen our SAM and ground-based anti-aircraft artillery capabilities in the "SkyGuard Sentinel" airforce battle plan, we will implement the following measures:

3. Surface-to-Air Missile Systems (SAM):

Mass Spread SAM Systems:

- **Diverse Arsenal:** In addition to the deployment of OK-5, NLA4s, and EG-53s, we will expand our SAM arsenal to include a variety of systems with different engagement ranges and capabilities. This diversification ensures that we can effectively counter a wide range of airborne threats.
- **Rapid Deployment:** Our SAM launchers will be equipped for rapid deployment. Quick response teams will be trained to set up and activate these systems swiftly in response to emerging threats.
- **Jamming Countermeasures:** SAM systems will be equipped with advanced anti-jamming technology. These countermeasures will enhance our ability to engage targets even when facing electronic warfare attempts by the enemy.

Strategic Placement:

- **Air Defense Zones:** South Florida will be divided into air defense zones, each covered by strategically positioned SAM launchers. These zones will ensure that all key airspace sectors are protected, creating a robust aerial defense barrier.
- **Mobile Platforms:** Some SAM launchers will be mounted on mobile platforms, enhancing their flexibility and enabling them to reposition rapidly in response to changing threat vectors.
- **Coordinated Firing:** SAM launchers will be integrated into our centralized air defense network, allowing for coordinated firing solutions. This coordination enhances our ability to engage multiple threats simultaneously.

4. Ground-Based Anti-Aircraft:

Artillery Systems:

In addition, we will incorporate a variety of anti-aircraft artillery systems, each specialized for different altitudes and ranges. This diversification ensures that we can effectively engage both low-flying and higher-altitude threats. (Refer to end of document)

Our ground-based anti-aircraft artillery systems will have a rapid fire capability, allowing for a high rate of engagement. This rapid response is critical in neutralizing fast-moving or multiple threats.

City Based planet Artillery systems can be activated to work through ai based modifications by tracking threats altering from aircraft descriptions, however it is very fragile to jamming.

Combined Firepower:

The anti-aircraft artillery will be integrated into our broader air defense network, working in tandem with SAM systems. This coordinated approach ensures that threats at varying altitudes and ranges can be engaged effectively.

Real-time data sharing between SAM launchers and anti-aircraft artillery units ensures a synchronized response to detected threats. This data sharing optimizes our ability to neutralize hostile aircraft.

By using our SAM arsenal, strategically placed launchers, and diversifying our anti-aircraft artillery systems, we can create a comprehensive and versatile air defense network. This network is capable of engaging threats at different altitudes, ranges, and electronic warfare environments, ensuring the security of South Florida's airspace.

This layer of systems is spread into: National Border systems, regional administrative inborder systems and Incity systems.

Operation Soaring Eagle

1. Aerial Phases

- Phase I - Initial Airspace Surveillance and Reconnaissance:
 - Utilize:
 - Su-34 x 5
 - B-57 x 5
 - KL-44 x 5
 - Goals:
 - Identify enemy air defenses, airfields, command and control centers.
 - Detect troop movements and supply routes.

- Phase II - SEAD (Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses):
 - Deploy:
 - Multirole Fighters: KF-201A x 10, F-7C x 15
 - Attack Helicopters: F-37 x 10, RLC-80 x 10
 - Tasks:
 - Neutralize ground-based anti-air defenses using a mix of anti-radiation missiles and direct strikes.
 - Target SAM sites, radar installations, and anti-aircraft artillery.
- Phase III - Aerial Superiority:
 - Engage using:
 - Air Superiority Fighters: J-36B x 8, BL-77 x 5
 - Fighter Aircraft: SR-12 x 10, SM-27 x 10
 - Directives:
 - Engage and neutralize enemy aircraft.
 - Ensure safety for transport aircraft and helicopters.
- Phase IV - Sustainment and Patrols:
 - Implement continuous sorties of:
 - Chaj Al-77 x 10
 - K-L55 x 4
 - Purposes:
 - Maintain a visible presence.
 - Deter enemy aircraft from re-entering the airspace.
 - Provide real-time intelligence to ground forces.

2. Ground-Based Systems

- Surface-to-Air Missile (SAM) Deployment:
 - Disperse OK-5 missile projectors (x120) evenly across strategic assets in South Florida to cover major air routes and urban centers.
 - Goals:
 - To deter low-altitude incursions.
 - To provide layered defense alongside anti-aircraft artillery.
- Anti-Aircraft Artillery Variant Systems:
 - Distribute:
 - Kotchanka x 150
 - RO-3 x 100
 - Bison 1 x 100
 - Directives:
 - Establish overlapping fields of fire.
 - Protect high-value assets and facilities.

- Support SAM systems by engaging threats that penetrate first-line defenses.

3. Coordination with Naval Assets

- Amphibious Coordination:

- Use PT-6 x 4 to secure coastal zones and prevent enemy amphibious landings.
- Provide air cover using multirole fighters and attack helicopters.

To ensure optimal efficacy, timely intelligence sharing among air, land, and naval forces is of paramount importance. Collaboration with private military companies will aid our operational strength and provide supplementary assets as required.

Naval Plans

Operation Shield

I. Strategic Deployment of Naval Forces

1. Surface Fleet Deployment:

a. Cruisers & Battleship Patrols:

- KN-K8, GG-5, and RVC-class cruisers and battleships will conduct regular patrols in deep-sea regions. Their primary roles include:
 - Surveillance of maritime borders.
 - Deterring and responding to hostile naval vessels.
 - Providing long-range artillery support when required.

b. Amphibious & Landing Forces:

- PT-6 units will be stationed near coastal areas, functioning as rapid response forces. Key tasks include:
 - Quick deployment in the event of potential land invasions.
 - Coastal defense and support for ground operations.

c. Frigates & Corvettes:

- Frigates and corvettes will be positioned around critical ports and naval bases. Their responsibilities include:
 - Defense of naval infrastructure.
 - Escorting convoys and protecting vital sea lanes.

d. Armed Patrolling Ships:

- HE-44, PA-5, and PPP-6-class patrolling ships will be deployed in coastal waters, focusing on:

- Surveillance and deterrence of maritime threats.
- Coordination with coast guard units for coastal defense.

2. Submarine Fleet Deployment:

- Attack Submarines:

- SB-66 and Scarb-class attack submarines will patrol strategically vital submarine routes.

Their primary roles involve:

- Deterrence of enemy submarine incursions.
- Monitoring and disrupting hostile naval activities beneath the surface.

II. Aerial Patrol & Surveillance

1. Attack Helicopters:

- Deployment:

- F-37 and GHK-38 attack helicopters will be stationed near potential hotspot areas, contributing to:

- Quick-strike capabilities against surface and aerial threats.
- Aerial protection for naval assets during operations.

- Escort Duties:

- RLC-80 and RLC-99 helicopters will accompany naval ships during their patrols and missions, ensuring:

- Enhanced aerial protection.
- Surveillance support.

2. Transport Helicopters:

- Utilization:

- RC-5 helicopters will facilitate efficient personnel movement between ships and naval bases, contributing to:

- Rapid deployment of naval personnel.
- Logistic support for naval operations.

- Emergency Response:

- VF-8 helicopters will be reserved for emergency evacuations and logistics supply, ensuring:

- Quick response to unforeseen challenges and emergencies.

III. Coastal Defense Installations

1. Anti-Ship Missile Systems:

- Deployment:

- Anti-ship missile systems will be used at regular intervals along the coastline to establish a deterrent against maritime threats.

- Deterrence and Defense:

- These systems will deter hostile naval vessels from approaching our shores and provide a means of defense against any maritime incursions.

2. Coastal Radar Stations:

- Enhancement:

- Existing coastal radar stations will be used to provide real-time surveillance data, enhancing our ability to:

- Detect and track potential threats.

- Coordinate naval operations effectively.

IV. Key Strategies

1. Rapid Response:

- Standby Units:

- PT-6, VF-8, and F-37 units will remain on standby, ensuring swift deployment in response to emerging threats or emergencies.

2. Submarine Deterrence:

- Stealth and Detection:

- SB-66 submarines will serve as a deterrent against enemy submarine incursions. Advanced sonar buoys along the coast will detect underwater threats effectively.

V. Private Military Companies (PMCs)

- Engagement:

- PMCs will be engaged for specialized operations and intelligence-gathering missions, enhancing our naval capabilities through their expertise.

- Joint training exercises between naval forces and PMCs will ensure cohesion and effectiveness during times of conflict.

VI. Infrastructure and Logistics

- Emergency Maintenance Docks:

- Mobile repair and maintenance docks will be flagged along the coast, enabling quick turnarounds for damaged naval assets and minimizing downtime during operations.

I. Coastal Defense Assets

1. Coastal Missile Batteries:

- Deployment: Existing coastal missile batteries, armed with anti-ship missiles, are positioned along the coastline.

- Roles:

- Deter hostile naval vessels from approaching our shores.
- Provide an effective means of coastal defense against maritime threats.
- Maintain readiness for rapid engagement.

2. Coastal Artillery:

- Utilization: Coastal artillery emplacements armed with heavy guns and artillery pieces will be fully operational and manned.

- Roles:

- Provide coastal defense against enemy naval forces.
- Support naval operations with long-range artillery fire.
- Ensure readiness for immediate action.

II. Armed Naval Platforms

1. Surface Fleet:

- Deployment: Existing surface fleet assets, including cruisers, frigates, and corvettes, will be deployed along key maritime routes and near critical coastal areas.

- Roles:
 - Patrol and secure maritime borders.
 - Escort and protect vital sea lanes.
 - Maintain a visible naval presence to deter potential threats.

2. Submarine Fleet:

- Deployment: Existing attack submarines will be positioned at critical underwater chokepoints and targeted areas along the coast.

- Roles:
 - Deter and disrupt enemy submarine incursions.
 - Provide a covert underwater defense layer.
 - Conduct reconnaissance and surveillance missions.

III. Coastal Radar Stations and Surveillance

1. Coastal Radar Stations:

- Enhancement: Existing coastal radar stations will be upgraded and fully operational to provide continuous surveillance.

- Roles:
 - Detect and track incoming maritime threats.
 - Provide real-time information to coastal defense assets.

2. Aerial Surveillance:

- Utilization: Existing aerial assets, including reconnaissance aircraft and helicopters, will conduct regular surveillance patrols over maritime areas.

- Roles:
 - Monitor maritime activities.
 - Provide aerial support to coastal defense assets.
 - Relay critical information to command centers.

IV. Key Strategies

1. Coordinated Response:

- Coastal missile batteries, coastal artillery, and armed naval platforms will operate in coordination to respond swiftly to detected threats.

2. Rapid Reaction:

- Maintain readiness for rapid reaction and engagement, ensuring that coastal defense assets can respond effectively to emerging threats.

3. Threat Detection:

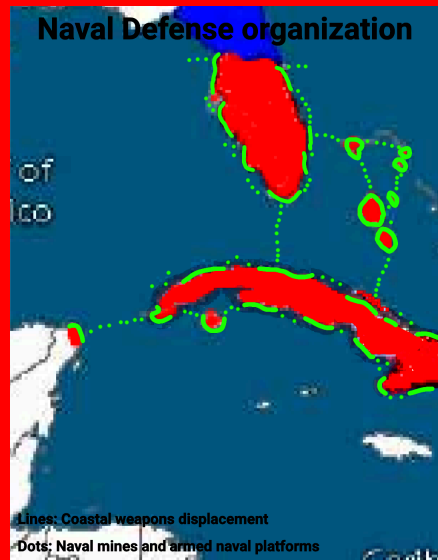
- Utilize coastal radar stations and aerial surveillance to detect potential threats in advance, enhancing preparedness.

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The Defensive of Cuba

I. Introduction:

Group 1

- Army
 - Conscription: 7%
 - Available Man Power: 3M
 - Active Service: 500K
 - Reserves: 1M
- Armor:
 - 500 Heavy Tanks
 - T-77M x 100
 - HELLCAT 2A5 x 100
 - HELLCAT 2A1 x 200
 - M5 x 100
 - 500 Normal Tanks
 - T-77T x 66
 - T-77B x 66
 - S44 x 66
 - FA.90 x 66
 - NO-55 x 100
 - UC-22 x 66
 - KL-57 x 66
- 246 Missile Projectors
 - OK-5 x 150
 - NLA4 x 96

- Artillery:
 - 900 Self-Towed
 - Kotchanka x 233
 - RO-3 x 133
 - MO-11 x 133
 - Bison 1 x 133
 - NRO-2 x 133
 - KL-57 x 133
 - 840 Man-Moved
 - KL-44 x 840
- Airforce:
 - Fixed Wing Aircraft:
 - 110 Fighter Aircraft
 - Su-34 x 16
 - SR-12 x 16
 - B-57 x 16
 - SL-57 x 16
 - Chaj Al-77 x 16
 - SM-27 x 16
 - KL-44 x 10
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 - J-36B x 8
 - KM-5 x 8
 - BL-77 x 7
 - 49 Multirole Fighter
 - K-L55 x 6
 - KF-201A x 16
 - F-7C x 27
 - Helicopters:
 - 87 Attack Helicopters
 - F-37 x 20
 - 87B x 13
 - KUSH-9 x 13
 - RLC-80 x 13
 - Hellas x 13
 - RLC x 13
 - RLC-99 x 13
 - GHK-38 x 13
 - 87 Transport Helicopters
 - RC-5 x 43
 - VF-8 x 44

- Navy:
 - Surface Fleet:
 - 5 Light Cruisers
 - KN-K8 x 2
 - GG-5 x 3
 - 1 Battleship
 - RVC x 1
 - 3 Protector Ships
 - PX-87 x 3
 - 3 Heavy Cruisers
 - HV5 x 2
 - HC-66 x 1
 - 4 Amphibious Landing
 - PT-6 x 4
 - 7 Auxiliary Ships
 - NR-77 x 7
 - 5 Frigates
 - SP-97 x 2
 - F-58 x 2
 - AA-H x 1
 - 6 Corvettes
 - STCS x 1
 - KVS-5 x 2
 - ASW x 1
 - H.H x 1
 - CMD-2 x 1
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 - MUL-5 x 3
 - 13 Armed Patrolling Ships
 - Ranges x 3
 - KP-60 x 2
 - PLO-5 x 2
 - HE-44 x 2
 - PA-5 x 2
 - PPP-6 x 2
 - 5 Destroyer Ships
 - DS-4 x 2
 - H.HU x 1
 - CMD-B x 1
 - Batch 3 x 1
 - 12 Mine Warfare
 - All patrol ships
 - 3 USV Ships
 - Peshkaqeni x 3

- Submarine Fleet:
 - 3 Attack Submarines
 - SB-66 x 2
 - Scarb x 1

Operations:

Mountain Strongholds Formation and Heavy Tank Allocation

I. Mountain Strongholds Formation:

1. Bunker and Fort Enhancement:

We plan to capitalize on existing bunkers and forts (at chokepoints) within the mountainous terrain. These structures will serve as a strong backbone for the defense strategy.

2. Personnel Distribution:

- Active-Service Personnel: The 500,000 active-service soldiers will be distributed proportionally across these mountain strongholds assumingly 200k,200k and 100k.

- Roles:
 - Ensure effective defense of strategic mountain positions.
 - Operate and maintain defensive infrastructure.
 - Secure supply routes to sustain the strongholds.

II. Heavy Tank Allocation:

1. Deployment of Heavy Tanks:

- T-77M (100), HELLCAT 2A5 (100), HELLCAT 2A1 (200), and M5 (100):
 - Strategic Positioning: Deploy heavy tanks around the mountain chokepoints forts to create a sandwiching armor protection layer.
- Roles:
 - Serve as a formidable deterrence against ground-based threats.
 - Provide armored support for mountain stronghold defenses.
 - Conduct offensive operations when required to repel enemy advances.

III. Key Strategies:

1. Integrated Defense:

- Coordinate closely between mountain strongholds and deployed heavy tanks to ensure seamless defense operations.

2. Terrain Advantage:

- Exploit the natural advantages of mountainous terrain, such as elevation and cover, to maximize the effectiveness of strongholds and heavy tanks.

3. Supply Lines Security:

- Prioritize the security of supply routes to mountain strongholds to prevent enemy interdiction and maintain operational readiness.

Certainly, here's a focused war plan on the placement of artillery units within Cuba's mountainous terrain:

Artillery Placement War Plan

I. Artillery Unit Deployment:

1. Kotchanka (233), RO-3 (133), MO-11 (133), Bison 1 (133), NRO-2 (133), KL-57 (133)

Self-Towed Artillery:

- Strategic Positioning: These self-towed artillery units will be strategically positioned at key mountain chokepoints and elevated positions within the terrain.

- Roles:

- Provide long-range artillery support.
- Establish a wide field of fire coverage.
- Interdict and disrupt enemy movements in the mountainous terrain.

2. KL-44 (840) Man-Moved Artillery:

Man-moved artillery units will be positioned at mountain strongholds and elevated vantage points.

- Roles:

- Deliver accurate and responsive artillery fire.
- Cover areas not accessible by self-towed units.
- Enhance overall artillery firepower.

II. Artillery Fire Zones:

1. Primary Targets:

- Identify key enemy approaches and potential staging areas within the mountainous terrain.
- Designate primary artillery fire zones to cover these approaches effectively.
- Focus artillery firepower on denying the enemy access to strategic positions.

2. Overlapping Fields of Fire:

- Coordinate the placement of self-towed and man-moved artillery units to create overlapping fields of fire.
- Ensure that no terrain features or enemy movements go unmonitored and unengaged.

Helicopter Mobilization

Using the helicopters: the F-37 (20), 87B (13), KUSH-9 (13), RLC-80 (13), Hellas (13), RLC (13), RLC-99 (13), GHK-38 (13) attack helicopters and RC-5 (43), VF-8 (44) transport helicopters you can implement an agile aerial defense layer capable of responding rapidly to threats across various locations. A rotation schedule and pre-designated 'hot zones' for rapid response can maximize their effectiveness.

Intelligence and Surveillance War Plan

In the ever-evolving landscape of modern warfare, intelligence and surveillance are the linchpins of success. To ensure comprehensive situational awareness and real-time decision-making, an intelligence and surveillance system must be established within Cuba's battleplan.

I. Reconnaissance Troop Deployment:

Utilizing the versatile F-37, RC-5, and VF-8 helicopters, reconnaissance troops will be swiftly deployed to gather critical information about the enemy's strength, composition, and positioning. These troops will become the eyes and ears of the operation, working tirelessly to provide up-to-the-minute intelligence.

II. Surveillance and Reconnaissance Objectives:

1. Enemy Number and Position:

The primary objective is to ascertain the enemy's exact number and positions within the mountainous terrain. This information is critical for formulating tactical responses.

2. Movement and Intentions:

Monitoring enemy movements and discerning their intentions are paramount. Reconnaissance troops will track any shifts in the enemy's disposition and gauge their intent. Communication systems within the reconnaissance helicopters will facilitate real-time data sharing. Troops on the ground and commanders at base will receive immediate updates, allowing for swift adjustments to the battle plan.

VI. Surveillance Technology:

Employing satellite based surveillance technology, such as high-resolution and thermal imaging, reconnaissance will capture a comprehensive view of the battlefield. This will aid in accurate enemy assessment, even in adverse weather conditions or low-light scenarios. Reconnaissance will work in close coordination with artillery units, providing targeting information for artillery barrages. This collaboration ensures precision in striking enemy positions.

Air Based Warplans

Now, comprehending the Republic of Cuba's assets, this is the aerial defensive strategy. Priorities lie dominantly in airspace security, counter-air operations, and intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR):

In our pursuit of safeguarding our nation's airspace, we have deployed a framework involving 110 fighter aircraft. This approach organizes our airspace into three distinct sectors, each fortified by an approximately 12 Squadrons of fighter aircraft.

The theme of our airspace defense comprises our Air Superiority Fighter assets, including the J-36B, KM-5, and BL-77. These fighter jets are charged with the job of maintaining patrols, operating on a 24/7 rotation system. These patrols guarantee continuous airspace security, minimizing the likelihood of potential threats slipping through unengaged.

Furthermore, in recognition of the challenges, we have expanded our forces with an additional 49 multirole fighter jets. These aircraft are on standby, poised for immediate deployment whenever a significant airborne threat arises, ensuring a confronted response which may increase in numbers based on the reported threat.

Implementation Approach

Air Defense Zones

We've planned airspace defense strategy through the establishment of four distinct defense zones, each with a specific role and function:

- Inner-core Zone (0-50 km from the coastline):

This zone serves as our first line of defense, extending up to 50 kilometers from our coastline. Here, we prioritize the immediate interception and interdiction of any threats attempting to breach our airspace. Quick response times and effective countermeasures are the hallmarks of this inner sanctuary.

- Mid-range Zone (50-150 km from the coastline):

Situated at a strategic distance of 50 to 150 kilometers from our shoreline, the mid-range zone acts as a crucial buffer region. Its purpose is to challenge and deter intruders, preventing them from making deep penetrations into our airspace. With this layer, we create a barrier that detects hostile forces advancing further.

- Outer-core Zone (150-300 km from the coastline):

Expanding from 150 to 300 kilometers out to sea, the outer-core zone functions as an early warning and interception sector. Here, our surveillance systems and interceptor units work in tandem to detect threats before they approach our inner defense lines. This zone provides invaluable lead time for strategic decision-making and response coordination.

- High-altitude Engagement Zone:

Our commitment to airspace security extends to the highest reaches of the sky. The high-altitude engagement zone targets hostile airborne assets cruising at altitudes of 30,000 feet and above. This specialized sector ensures that threats from all altitudes are met with the appropriate defensive measures, leaving no avenue for potential incursion unchecked.

Resource Allocation

- Fixed Wing Aircraft Deployment:

- Inner-core Zone:

- Su-34 x 8

- SR-12 x 8

- Mid-range Zone:

- B-57 x 8

- SL-57 x 8

- Outer-core Zone:

- Chaj AI-77 x 8

- SM-27 x 8

- High-altitude Engagement Zone:

- J-36B x 4

- KM-5 x 4

- BL-77 x 5

!;The numbers multiply in numbers and variants based on the incoming reported threat;!

- Ground-Based Air Defense System: Utilize the army's missile defense system and AA systems:

- OK-5 x 75 (Inner-core and Mid-range zones)

- NLA4 x 48 (Outer-core Zone)

- SAM units like KOS-01 and KAT-0 placed in multiple layers.

Mitigating Factors:

Certainly, let's expand on the manpower allocation and rotation plan for securing ground-based anti-aircraft and Surface-to-Air Missile (SAM) sites:

Manpower Allocation and Rotation Plan

With a total manpower of 1 million, a 7% conscription rate, 500,000 individuals in active service, and an additional 1 million in reserves, our personnel resources are substantial. To ensure the security of our ground-based anti-aircraft and SAM sites, we employ a meticulous approach:

1. Squad Composition: Each ground-based anti-aircraft and SAM site is entrusted to a squad comprising 10-12 members. This squad size is optimized for effective coordination and response to any potential physical threats.
2. Rotational Vigilance: Continuous vigilance is paramount. Therefore, squads will operate on an 8-hour rotation schedule between teams. This ensures that fresh and alert personnel are consistently on duty, minimizing the risk of fatigue and ensuring peak performance during critical moments.

Cuban Naval Warplan

Perimeter Defensive

1. Outer Layer:

The outer layer of the defensive perimeter is the first line of defense and is crucial for detecting, intercepting, and engaging hostile forces before they can approach the Cuban coast. This layer will comprise a well-balanced mix of naval assets, including patrol ships, frigates, and corvettes.

- Patrol Ships (13): These vessels will serve as the sentinels of our maritime territory. Distributed along the perimeter, they will conduct continuous patrols, monitoring the waters for any signs of intrusion. Their primary task is to detect and report any suspicious activities.
- Frigates (5): Positioned at key points along the perimeter, frigates will provide a higher level of firepower and anti-air capabilities. They are tasked with intercepting and engaging potential threats if they manage to breach the outer layer.
- Corvettes (6): Corvettes offer excellent maneuverability and are well-suited for coastal defense. They will complement the patrol ships and frigates by providing anti-submarine and anti-surface warfare capabilities. Their presence enhances the overall versatility of the outer layer especially supported by the coastal defenses.

The distribution of these naval assets within the outer layer will be based on a comprehensive assessment of potential threat vectors, taking into account intelligence inputs. It ensures maximum coverage and readiness to respond to any hostile incursions.

Efficient communication and surveillance systems will link these vessels, allowing real-time information exchange and coordination. Advanced radar systems based on satellite providing, sonar, and aerial reconnaissance will be utilized to maintain a constant watch over the outer layer. Any detected threats will be promptly reported to central command for immediate response coordination.

Certainly, let's expand on the naval defense strategy for the middle and inner layers of the defensive perimeter:

Naval Defense Strategy: Middle and Inner Layers

Objective: The middle and inner layers of the defensive perimeter are designed to provide crucial support and defense for the outer layer and, most importantly, the Cuban coast. This multi-layered approach ensures a comprehensive defense strategy against potential threats.

2. Middle Layer:

The middle layer plays a vital role in providing support to the outer layer and engaging any hostile forces that breach the outer perimeter. This layer comprises heavy cruisers, light cruisers, and destroyer ships.

Deployment of Naval Assets:

- Heavy Cruisers (3): Positioned strategically within the middle layer, heavy cruisers offer significant firepower and anti-air capabilities. They are capable of engaging and neutralizing threats that manage to penetrate the outer layer.
- Light Cruisers (5): Light cruisers possess versatility and are well-suited for a variety of combat scenarios. Their presence in the middle layer adds an extra layer of protection and firepower.
- Destroyer Ships (5): These vessels are known for their anti-submarine warfare capabilities and agility. They are tasked with providing a swift and effective response to any detected threats.

Placement

The positioning of these naval assets within the middle layer will be determined based on threat assessments and in battle inputs. They will be stationed to cover potential threats, ensuring that any hostiles breaching the outer layer face immediate resistance and support the first line.

3. Inner Layer:

The inner layer is the last line of defense and is positioned closest to the Cuban coast. Its primary role is to protect the Cuban coastline and provide essential support to both the middle and outer layers.

Deployment of Naval Assets:

- Battleship (1): The battleship is a formidable asset with substantial firepower. Positioned close to the coast, it acts as a deterrent and a last-resort defense, capable of engaging hostile forces attempting to approach Cuban waters and very heavy support.
- Protector Ships (3): Protector ships are versatile and capable of providing close protection. Their placement within the inner layer ensures that they can rapidly respond to threats close to the coast.
- Multirole Ships (3): Multirole ships offer adaptability and can respond to a variety of scenarios. They provide essential support, including anti-submarine and anti-surface warfare capabilities, to bolster the inner layer's defense.

The establishment of these middle and inner layers reinforces the nature of our naval defense strategy.

Certainly, let's elaborate on the submarine and amphibious operations as part of the comprehensive naval defense plan:

4. Submarine Operations:

Objective: Submarine operations play a critical role in providing covert capabilities for engaging enemy submarines and surface ships, conducting reconnaissance, and gathering intelligence on enemy movements.

Deployment of Attack Submarines:

- 3 Attack Submarines (SB-66 x 2, Scarb x 1): These submarines will be deployed strategically to ensure maximum coverage and versatility. They will operate independently or in coordination with surface ships and aircraft based on situational requirements.

Engagement of Enemy Forces:

- Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW): Attack submarines will actively engage enemy submarines in underwater combat, employing their torpedoes and anti-submarine warfare capabilities to neutralize hostile submersibles.
- Surface Ship Engagement: When necessary, attack submarines can surface to engage enemy surface ships, utilizing their torpedoes and missile systems to target and neutralize threats.

Reconnaissance and Intelligence Gathering:

Reconnaissance Missions: Submarines will conduct covert reconnaissance missions to gather vital intelligence on enemy movements, positions, and naval activities. This information will be relayed in real-time to central command for strategic decision-making.

Coordinated Surveillance: Attack submarines will coordinate with surface ships and aircraft to enhance surveillance and monitoring capabilities, ensuring a view of the maritime environment.

3. Amphibious Operations:

Amphibious operations involve the strategic use of amphibious landing ships for troop and equipment transport and potential participation in amphibious assault operations when required.

Deployment of Amphibious Landing Ships:

- 4 Amphibious Landing Ships (PT-6 x 4): These versatile vessels are tasked with transporting troops and equipment to and from the coast, providing essential logistical support.

Transportation and Logistics:

- Troop Transport: Amphibious landing ships will be utilized to transport troops swiftly and efficiently to the designated coastal areas. Their capacity to carry a significant number of personnel ensures rapid deployment.
- Equipment Transport: These ships will also facilitate the transportation of equipment, vehicles, and supplies, enabling the quick establishment of beachheads and logistical support for ground forces.

Amphibious Assault Capability:

- In the event of a necessity, these ships can participate in amphibious assault operations. Their ability to deploy troops directly onto enemy-held shores allows for strategic flexibility and potential surprise attacks.

5. Logistics and Support:

Utilization of Auxiliary Ships:

- 7 Auxiliary Ships (NR-77 x 7): These specialized vessels are dedicated to providing essential logistical support to the naval fleet. Their primary responsibilities include:

- Supply Transport: Auxiliary ships will transport crucial supplies, including food, ammunition, spare parts, and medical provisions, to the deployed naval units, ensuring sustained operational capability.
- Fuel Transportation: They will also serve as mobile fuel stations, delivering fuel to surface ships and aircraft to maintain their operational range and endurance.

- Personnel Transport: These ships will facilitate the movement of personnel, including rotations, ensuring that naval personnel remain well-rested and ready for their duties.
- Maintenance and Repair: In addition, auxiliary ships will carry repair and maintenance equipment and personnel to perform necessary repairs and maintenance work on naval assets.

Implementation Phase:

1. Phase 1: Preparation and Deployment:

- Assessment: Conduct an elaborate assessment of available naval assets, including their operational status, readiness, and capabilities. This assessment will inform deployment decisions and resource allocation.
- Strategic Deployment: Deploy the naval fleet, including surface ships, submarines, and auxiliary ships, to their designated positions within the established defensive perimeter. Aircraft will also be stationed at their respective bases to support naval operations.
- Communication and Coordination: Establish and test communication systems to ensure seamless connectivity between all naval assets. Effective coordination is vital for synchronized operations.
- Logistical Readiness: Verify the readiness of auxiliary ships to provide logistical support, including supply transport, fuel distribution, personnel movements, and maintenance capabilities.

2. Phase 2: Active Defense Operations: (This phase will follow Phase 1, focusing on continuous monitoring, patrols, and response to potential threats.)

- Continuous Monitoring: Maintain 24/7 surveillance and monitoring of the maritime environment, utilizing radar, sonar, aerial reconnaissance, and intelligence sources.
- Coordinated Patrols: Conduct coordinated patrols within the defensive perimeter, ensuring that all layers of defense are vigilant and responsive.
- Immediate Response: Quickly respond to any detected threats, employing the appropriate naval assets to engage and engage with potential intruders.

3. Phase 3: Ongoing Evaluation and Adaptation: (This phase involves continuous evaluation and adaptation of the defense strategy based on real-time assessments and changing circumstances.)

- Continuous Assessment: Regularly assess the effectiveness of the defense strategy, taking into account threat assessments, intelligence inputs, and operational experiences.
- Adaptive Measures: Adapt the defense strategy as needed to address evolving threats or changing operational requirements.
- Sustainment: Ensure the continued readiness of personnel, equipment, and logistics to maintain a high level of operational capability.

2. Phase 2: Monitoring and Intelligence

- Continuous Surveillance: Deploy radar, sonar, and aerial reconnaissance assets to conduct unceasing monitoring of the sea and airspace within the defensive perimeter. This vigilance is vital for early threat detection.
- Intelligence Gathering: Utilize available intelligence sources and assets to gather information on enemy movements, positions, and intentions. This includes satellite imagery, signal intelligence, and human intelligence networks.

3. Phase 3: Engagement and Neutralization:

- Rapid Response: Rapidly engage and neutralize any hostile forces that approach the defensive perimeter. Surface ships, submarines, and aircraft will work in coordination to respond to potential threats.
- Coordinated Attacks: Utilize coordinated attacks and maneuvers to neutralize enemy submarines, ships, and aircraft. This may include anti-submarine warfare tactics, missile launches, torpedo attacks, and air defense operations with coastal support and armored platforms support.

4. Phase 4: Assessment and Adaptation:

- Post-Engagement Assessment: Conduct a thorough assessment of the engagement operations, analyzing the effectiveness of defensive measures and response actions after each engagement.
- Identify Areas for Improvement: Identify any areas that require improvement in terms of tactics, coordination, or equipment in mid battle.
- Adaptation: Based on the assessment findings and any changes in the situation, adapt the strategy and tactics as needed to enhance overall effectiveness and preparedness.

5. Phase 5: Sustainment and Recovery:

- Logistical Support: Provide ongoing logistical support to the naval fleet and aircraft, including supplies, fuel, and personnel to maintain operational readiness.
- Repair and Maintenance: Conduct necessary repair and maintenance regular operations to ensure that all naval assets remain in optimal working condition. This includes surface ships, submarines, aircraft, and support vessels.
- Personnel Well-Being: Prioritize the well-being of naval personnel by providing rest rotations and ensuring their health and morale are maintained at high levels and exchanging crews when needed.

The Defensive of Bahamas

Introduction

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 - 12 Mine Warfare
 - All patrol ships
 - 3 USV Ships
 - Peshkaqeni x 3
 - Submarine Fleet:
 - 3 Attack Submarines
 - SB-66 x 2
 - Scarb x 1
-

Land Based

Manpower Mobilization:

- Deployment of Active Service Personnel: Deploy 150,000 of the Active Service personnel to strategically occupy and defend key positions along the shores and within major cities. These personnel will serve as the first line of defense, acting as a visible deterrent and rapid response force.
- Guerrilla Warfare Tactics: Train and employ guerrilla warfare tactics, leveraging local knowledge and expertise. This approach is particularly effective for homeland defense, allowing small, mobile units to harass and disrupt enemy forces while minimizing their own exposure.

Armor and Artillery Disposition:

- Mobilization of Land Assets: Systemically mobilize 500 Heavy Tanks and Normal Tanks. Distribute these tanks across high terrain areas that offer tactical advantages for launching and defending attacks. Utilize standard gauge rail systems to facilitate the maneuver of these heavy assets, ensuring their rapid deployment to critical areas.
- Missile Projectors: Deploy 246 Missile Projectors equally among the islands to form a second line of defense. These missile projectors will provide a formidable deterrent against potential invasions from a distance, effectively thwarting enemy advances.
- Strategic Placement of Artillery: Position artillery assets in areas critical to overwhelming enemy attacks and serving as the primary defense. These artillery units should be strategically placed to strike at any opportune moment when enemy forces breach the perimeter, inflicting heavy losses on hostile forces.

Artillery Disposition:

The land assets need to be systemically mobilized. 500 Heavy Tanks and Normal Tanks should be distributed across high terrain areas that give them tactical advantage for launching and defending attacks. Standard gauge rail systems should be utilised for easy manoeuvre of these heavy assets.

246 Missile Projectors should be divided equally among the islands. These would form the second line of defense, thwarting invasions from a distance.

Artillery should be strategically placed in areas critical to overwhelm attacks and primary defense, striking at any opportune moment when enemy forces breach the perimeter.

Certainly, let's outline the helicopter offensive strategies for Cuba:

Helicopter Offensive Strategies:

1. Attack Helicopters Deployment:

- Strategic Placement: Deploy 87 attack helicopters across areas of conflict. These helicopters should be positioned to respond to enemy advancements, providing aerial support to ground forces and conducting surgical strikes against hostile units.
- Quick Response Operations: Attack helicopters play a pivotal role in conducting quick response operations. They can engage and neutralize enemy advancements, disrupt supply lines, and provide critical reconnaissance information to ground commanders.
- Surgical Strikes: Utilize attack helicopters to conduct surgical strikes against high-value enemy targets, including armored vehicles, artillery positions, and command centers. Their firepower and agility make them effective precision weapons platforms.

2. Transport Helicopters Deployment:

- Distribution along Front Lines: Distribute 87 transport helicopters strategically along the front lines. These helicopters serve as a vital asset for the rapid transportation of soldiers, supplies, and equipment to areas of critical need.
- Personnel Mobility: Transport helicopters facilitate the swift deployment of troops to key defensive positions and can support the reinforcement of areas under threat. They are essential for maintaining flexibility and mobility in a dynamic battlefield environment.
- Evacuation Capability: In addition to troop deployment, transport helicopters can be utilized for evacuations in case of emergencies or to extract personnel from vulnerable positions. This capability enhances the safety and mobility of ground forces.

Coordination and Integration:

Efficient coordination and integration of attack and transport helicopters with ground forces and other defense assets are paramount. These should be conducted to ensure seamless operations and maximize the effectiveness of helicopter offensive strategies. These helicopter offensive strategies enhance Cuba's military capabilities by providing rapid response, precision strike, and logistical support capabilities. They are components of a comprehensive defense plan designed to protect national interests and territorial integrity.

Air-Naval Based Warplans

Deployment of Helicopter Squadrons:

Helicopter Attack Force:

1. F-37:

- Deployment: 20 units
- Objective: Advanced aerial combat and quick response. F-37 helicopters will serve as the force for engaging in aerial combat and providing rapid response to emerging threats.

2. 87B, KUSH-9, RLC-80, Hellas, RLC, RLC-99, GHK-38:

- Deployment: 13 units each (total of 91 units)
- Objective: These helicopters will be deployed for a range of missions, including various attack scenarios, reconnaissance missions, and rear-guard operations. They provide flexibility and adaptability in response to changing battlefield dynamics.

Helicopter Transport Force:

1. RC-5:

- Deployment: 43 units

- Objective: RC-5 helicopters will primarily focus on rapid personnel deployment, swiftly moving soldiers to critical areas, and ensuring effective cargo movement.

2. VF-8:

- Deployment: 44 units
- Objective: VF-8 helicopters will play a crucial role in transporting personnel, equipment, and supplies to and from various locations, as well as supporting evacuation efforts when required.

Naval Defense: Surface Fleet Operations:

Light Cruisers (KN-K8 & GG-5):

- Deployment: 5 units
- Objective: These light cruisers will be strategically positioned to patrol the Bahamas' outer borders. Their primary role is to serve as an early warning system, detecting and monitoring any potential maritime threats approaching Cuban waters. They will play a critical role in providing advanced notice of potential hostile naval incursions.

Battleship (RVC):

- Deployment: 1 unit
- Objective: The battleship RVC will serve as the command ship and central hub for naval operations. It will play a pivotal role in coordinating and directing the actions of the entire naval fleet. Its strategic placement ensures efficient communication and command capabilities, enhancing the overall coordination of naval defense operations.

Note:

Other vessels, including heavy cruisers, frigates, and destroyers, will act as secondary defense layers, patrolling strategically vital zones. These vessels will provide additional layers of defense, ensuring the safety of Cuban waters from potential marine-based threats. They will contribute to the overall comprehensive naval defense strategy, covering various threat scenarios and enhancing security.

Attack Submarines (SB-66 & Scarb):

Deployment: 3 units

Objective: These attack submarines will be deployed for stealth patrolling and targeting hostile submarines or surface vessels. Their primary role is to operate covertly in underwater environments, conducting reconnaissance, engaging enemy submarines, and disrupting hostile naval operations.

Ground-based Anti-air Systems:

Anti-air Guns:

- Deployment: Deploy 50 units of anti-air guns across the Bahamas.
- Objective: These anti-air guns will be strategically positioned to provide low to medium altitude threat neutralization. They are essential for countering potential airborne threats at closer ranges, offering a rapid response capability.

SAM (Surface to Air Missile) Systems:

- Deployment: Deploy 25 units of SAM systems.
- Objective: These SAM systems will be located to provide high altitude threat neutralization. They are designed to intercept and engage hostile aircraft at longer ranges and higher altitudes.

Integration with Local Infrastructure:

- Collaboration with Local Authorities: Collaborating closely with local authorities to enhance the effectiveness of the anti-air systems and overall defense strategy.
- Utilize Local Radar Systems: Leverage local radar systems for enhanced threat detection. These radar systems can provide early warning information about incoming threats, allowing for timely responses.
- Integrate Communication Channels: Integrate communication channels with local infrastructure for efficient threat response. This includes sharing real-time information, coordinating emergency response procedures, and ensuring seamless communication between military and civilian authorities.

The Defensive of Cancun

- ****Tier 1 - The Fortress Front***
 - ****Infantry****: 20,000 active service personnel, equipped with the necessary anti-armor and anti-aircraft weapons.
 - ****Armor****: Utilizing 100 HELLCAT 2A1 for close-quarters combat.
 - ****Artillery****: Stationed 50 Kotchanka self towed artillery.
 - ****Tier 2 - The Urban Background****
 - ****Infantry****: 70,000 active service personnel, forming the urban preparation for warfare.
 - ****Armor****: Allocated 100 T-77M and 100 M5 heavy tanks alongside 66 T-77T and 66 FA.90 normal tanks to form armored brigades capable of rapid response.
 - ****Artillery****: Distribute 50 RO-3 self-towed and 50 MO-11 self-towed artillery units for mid-range engagements.
 - ****Tier 3 - The Outer Zone****
 - ****Infantry****: 50,000 active service personnel.
 - ****Armor****: Employ 100 HELLCAT 2A5 heavy tanks and the remainder of the normal tanks to establish a outer ring defense.
 - ****Artillery****: Situating 200 NRO-2 self-towed and 140 KL-44 man-moved artillery units for long-range engagements.
- ### Helicopter Squadrons**

- ****Attack Helicopters****

- ****Alpha Team****: Comprising 44 units (comprising F-37 x 10, 87B x 8, KUSH-9 x 8, RLC-80 x 8, Hellas x 8, RLC x 8) for rapid deployment and aerial reconnaissance.

- ****Beta Team****: Remaining 43 units stationed for close air support.

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Operation Retreat and Reinforcement

In the turn of events that the frontal fortress falls troops will start a retreat sequence to meet up with the urban division preparing for urban warfare.

Urban warfare aims to employ usage of civilian property after all civilians have been relocated into their personal bunkers connecting to the line network of bunkers, soldiers are advised to hold positions for support from the top of buildings and balconies of houses keeping the high ground.

When in disadvantage retreating through the civil bunkers going through the underground network to redeploy will be used, now as most civilians have personal fire weapons they may use a thin maneuverable line of steel on the door they are recommended to use their fire weapons to shoot hostile forces through that spot for their own safety as the doors are reinforced.

Short Elaborations for everything:

1. The plan is majorly going around usage of defense structures to hold off the invasive forces.
2. Usage of constant jamming on wide ranges to balance powers by sending a disadvantage to the enemy.
3. Usage of the central artillery system in Cuba in the naval fronts to support ourselves not through numbers but with heavy firepower. (Just a massive artillery with heavy firepower aka Babylon model)
4. Inclusion of defensive systems to balance as using ground based equipment to support our air efforts.
5. Deactivating drones by blocking out their sequences through wave jamming, density over them.

References:

Coastal Weapons:

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Military Equipment:

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